recommendation of the extended Bureau that, during its thematic discussion, the Commission should consider matters related to the Economic and Social Council, including the input concerning the theme for the Council's 2015 session, namely "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take".

4. The thematic discussion on item 4 was presided over by the Chair and led by the following panellists: Vongthep Arthakaivalvatee (Thailand), Rogelio Donadio (Panama), Lucie Angers (Canada), Slawomir Redo (Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS)), Terutoshi Yamashita (Japan), José Andrés Francisco Tinajero Mullo (Ecuador), Virginia Prugh (United States of America) and Michael Platzer (ACUNS, Chair of the Vienna NGO Alliance on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice).

5. The Chair made an introductory statement. An introductory statement was also made by the Officer-in-Charge of the Division for Treaty Affairs. A statement was made by the Federal Minister of Justice of Austria. Statements were made by the representatives of Germany, Eritrea, Belarus, China, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, United States, El Salvador, Japan, Brazil and the Republic of Korea. The observers for France, South Africa, the Sudan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Iraq, India and Romania also made statements. The observer for the International Anti-Corruption Academy also made a statement.

A. Summary by the Chair

6. The Chair's summary of the salient points, which was not subject to negotiation, is presented below.

From Doha to New York: contribution of the Thirteenth Congress to the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda

7. Many speakers noted that for the first time, in the context of the definition of the sustainable development goals, justice and the rule of law figured prominently in the discussions on the development agenda. The crucial timing of the Thirteenth Congress and the fact that it had given direction to the work in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice for the next five years and beyond was also highlighted.

8. A number of speakers referred to the need to integrate efforts by UNODC, and those of all entities of the United Nations system, in the post-2015 development agenda and to the need for the Commission to enhance its engagement with the Economic and Social Council and the Council's other functional commissions, in order to identify common areas of work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice. Several speakers noted that greater focus should be placed on the strong and mutually reinforcing link between the rule of law and sustainable development.

9. The importance was noted of identifying elements of the Doha Declaration that could be conceptually linked with the corresponding sustainable development goals. In that regard, it was suggested that Member States could use the report of the Thirteenth Congress and the Doha Declaration in preparation for and at the United

Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, to be held in September 2015, and that the outcome of the Congress needed to be appropriately conveyed to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, as well as reflected in the sustainable development goals framework.

10. Many speakers noted the valuable role of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in assisting Member States with the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda and the Doha Declaration, in particular through capacity-building and technical assistance.

Implementing the Doha Declaration: paving the way to Japan

11. Many speakers stressed that the Doha Declaration demonstrated the shared responsibility of Member States in preventing and addressing crime and ensuring that crime prevention and criminal justice systems were effective, fair, humane and accountable, in order to promote and foster a culture of lawfulness.

12. Speakers noted that the Doha Declaration provided the international community with a road map to the Fourteenth Congress, to be held in Japan, and emphasized the role of UNODC, other United Nations entities and all relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the Doha Declaration. In that regard, a few speakers referred to the need to continuously evaluate and assess the progress made in implementing the Doha Declaration, with a view to achieving the desired impact by 2020.

13. The importance of strengthening regional and international cooperation, including in the framework of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, was highlighted in the lead-up to 2020. In that regard, reference was made to the Doha Declaration, which reflected various areas of international cooperation.

14. The need to promote and integrate gender and youth perspectives in national crime prevention and criminal justice policies was emphasized. Furthermore, some speakers noted that comprehensive, participatory and multidisciplinary policies and programmes were crucial to effectively address crime and promote the rule of law.

15. Some speakers emphasized that universal access to education was fundamental for effective crime prevention and criminal justice and for fostering a culture of lawfulness. In that regard, the Doha Youth Forum on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice was recognized by some speakers as a valuable initiative to educate and involve youth. Others highlighted the substantive contributions made by expert participants and non-governmental organizations.

16. The importance of crime prevention activities, including social policies, as well as the need for continued research on crime prevention and criminal justice, were highlighted.

B. Workshop on the follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: implementation of the Doha Declaration

17. The first meeting of the Committee of the Whole, on 18 May 2015, was devoted to a workshop on the theme "Follow-up to the Thirteenth United Nations

Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice: implementation of the Doha Declaration", organized by the institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network. The workshop was chaired by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission and moderated by the Deputy Director of the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, a member of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network.

18. An opening statement was made by a representative of the Secretariat. Presentations were made by panellists from the Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (Sweden), the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control (Finland), the International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (Italy), the Korean Institute of Criminology (Republic of Korea), the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy (Canada), the Australian Institute of Criminology, the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Japan) and the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders (Costa Rica). During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Canada, Saudi Arabia, the United States and Qatar and the observer from Finland. A closing statement was made by the Third Vice-Chair of the Commission.